

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. ONE YEAR, \$5.00; SIX MONTHS, \$3.00; THREE MONTHS, \$1.50; ONE MONTH, \$0.50.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. We desire to procure the services of a local agent to every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act as agents for the services of some efficient person in their behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

UNION CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, February 10th, 1863, on motion, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner, appointed Secretary.

After a free and full consultation, it is recommended to the Union Democracy of Kentucky, that they assemble in Convention, through their delegates, in the city of Louisville, on the 18th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the various State offices, to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the Convention.

J. R. UNDERWOOD, Chairman. JOHN B. BRUNER, Secretary.

The editor of the Journal, instead of answering our article upon the impropriety of breaking up the convention, proceeds to quote from the Democrat to sustain his position now. We don't see how that will answer his purpose. If he would prove the Democrat incorrect, it would be his duty to do so. The editor of the Journal, perhaps, considers us infallible, and prefers our authority to any argument; or may be wishes to embellish his columns with extracts from the Democrat.

We don't admit the inconsistency; but we care nothing about it if it were made out. We may give our opinion, which may be correct, that a man or an organization is disloyal; but acting on that opinion without proof, and refusing them a plain constitutional right upon suspicion, cannot be justified. No disloyal man should hold office in this State; but what is disloyalty, and who is to judge of it? Is it to be assumed by every officer that has the power that a man or a set of men are disloyal upon common rumor?

Our opinion is, that some of the men in that convention were enemies of the Government, State and Federal; but the leading men denied any purpose of secession. They condemned these rebel lawbreakers of Kentucky, and utterly repudiated their efforts to set up a Provisional Government in this State.

Now, if a convention of this sort is to be dispersed, where is this matter to end? What is to be the standard of loyalty to which all must conform, and who is to be the judge? We know the programme of this Administration at present. Is it to be the standard of loyalty in this State? and are those who denounce by a refusal to carry it out, to be met by the bayonet? This was the case in Missouri, and it is to be repeated here. The editor of the Journal is not loyal, according to the present standard of the party that has been in power and that still controls our armies.

Suppose the editor's party denounces in a convention this whole policy; and the military conclude that it is, consequently, a disloyal assemblage, and disperse it; what will the editor say then?

Indeed, the Journal has been pronounced a secession sheet by high authority in the present Administration, and the military may take it in hand to suppress it. We doubt very much, however, if the Journal would demur, even at the risk of being inconsistent.

When we are in the midst of hostile armies we must submit to military rule; but we do not help for it; but we are not in that condition; and we hope we shall have a free election under the Constitution of Kentucky. Any other sort of an election is a mere mockery. The military had as well appoint a Governor and State officers, and save the trouble of voting.

In conclusion, we would say that we do not blame the military authorities themselves for many of these irregularities and wrongs. The lawbreakers in the State, and aid given by some of our people, led, of course, to summary measures, for which the rebels and their sympathizers are to blame. It was their duty to stand by the position of the State as good citizens. Thousands did not do it, and got many of their political friends into trouble.

But this plea of military necessity, whilst we admit it to be good in some cases, is a dangerous plea, and will not do in such a case as this lately occurring at Frankfort.

We fear not the success of a secessionist party in this State, unless aided by some of our people, which will change the issue before the people.

We admonish the Journal that, when we give our opinion that the tendency of a party's action is toward secession, and that an enemy of the Government has no right to run for office or hold one, we do not mean that the military shall, without any proof, repress the action of such men and such parties.

We have denounced the acts of the Administration as aiding the rebellion, increasing its numbers and augmenting their determination; but we do not ask Hooker to go with his army and disperse the whole concern; nor should we approve it. On the contrary, we should most emphatically condemn it; nor should we be inconsistent either. The ballot box is the lawful remedy, and it is sufficient, it is slow; and we say the same of this self-styled Democratic convention. The ballot-box is the place to meet them. Two-thirds of them had never been Democrats. They were our neighbor's old political friends; and our opinion is, that he is aiding their cause now before the people.

The people of this State think they are free; they intend to be anyhow, and will vote wrong to assert their right to do it.

Conway, from Kansas, publishes a card to show himself a Republican of the blindest stripe; but he is opposed to the Administration. Think of a man too much abolition to agree with the present Administration! He is too much abolition that he is for secession. He is for peace and separation now. He says the President has been controlled by the border States until lately.

The bill to organize negro regiments failed in Congress at last. The bills for compensated emancipation in the border States also failed. We are done with these monstrousities and their authors. The fourth of March was slow coming; but it did come at last.

General Banks is doing good in Louisiana. He has upset Butler's speculating parties, by which plantations were carried on by his favorites and the profits pocketed. He has called a consultation of the planters, which has seemed harmonious. All negro officers are mastered out of the service; no more negroes are to be taken from the plantations; no negroes are to be enlisted on plantations, and fugitives are to be restored to their masters.

The plantations are to be worked, and the negroes are to be paid for their labor. This is all we have heard of right to be, but it must be confessed it is a grand improvement on Picaresque Butler.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1863.

NUMBER 149.

TELEGRAPHIC. (From Yesterday's Evening News.)

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More About the Riot in Detroit.

(Special to the Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The re-arm of good weather has caused the enemy to make his appearance in greater force than he has for some time.

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Secretary—J. B. Daniels, of Oregon. Judges—Sidney Edgerly, of Ohio; Mark Smith, of Washington Territory; and Samuel Parks, of Illinois.

District Attorney—Richard Williams, of Oregon. Marshal—D. S. Payne, of Oregon.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not probably recede from the policy to refuse to recognize the rebel currency, only that Government refusing to receive postal currency in payment for customs duties.

The fifty million fractional revenue currency authorized in last finance bill will probably be substituted for postal currency, which was incidentally made equivalent to demand notes, and postal currency be withdrawn from further issue and withdrawn rapidly as possible from circulation without inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Leonard Sweet, of Illinois, has been appointed commissioner to Peru.

(Special to the New York Times.)

Nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations, only that Government is in high spirits and sanguine of success.

Notwithstanding the numerous positive assertions that Butler and Fremont have been definitely assigned to high commands, it is probably not true. Butler has received any authoritative answer. It will probably prove that the settlement of each of their cases depends somewhat upon the other, and that their removal, if they get any, will be co-operative.

It is said Gen. Rousseau receded from the War Department's policy to refuse to recognize the rebel currency, but he is now in the West against Fremont, Morgan, and other guerrilla chiefs.

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